Review of Total Literacy Campaign Programme

2275. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the Statewise progress of implementation of Total Literacy Compaign Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by which year total literacy would be possible in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, an Expert Group constituted by this Department undertook a nation-wide evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaigns in 1993-94. The Report identified several strengths and weaknesses of the campaigns. The Strengths include:

—It is more of a movement than a programme.

—There has been an overwhelming impact on women.

—The literacy movement has generated demand for primary eduction.

—The campaigns have led to sensitization of the bureaucracy.

The weaknesses include:

—Some campaigns have been launched without adequate preparations.

—The quality of teaching has suffered in some places where there has been excessive preoccupation with literacy skills alone.

—Progress of literacy has been rather slow in urban areas.

The reasons for weaknesses are that the educational infrastructure and voluntary support are sometimes found to be inadequate.

The steps taken to strengthen the programme include time-bound action plan for uncovered districts of some States; greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, community and voluntary organisations; reinforcement of linkages between literacy programmes and other development programme.

(c) National Literacy Mission has the objective of making 100 million persons functionally literate in a specific age group of 15—35 in a time-bound manner.

Curbing the Fake Universities

2276. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated 24th November, 1998 captioned, "Bad days ahead for fake Universities";

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the recommendations made by the Task Force set up by government to go into the loopholes of the U.G.C. Act headed by Prof. Amrik Singh, former Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University, Patiala; and

(c) the names of fake Univesities functioning in the country as on 1st December, 1998 and the estimated number of persons cheated by them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the commitment to curb the growth of fake universities, the Government constituted a "Task Force" to examine the relevant provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 which need to be amended and to provide sufficient safe-guard against the existence of fake universities. Major recommendations of the "Task Force" include a penalty upto Rs. ten lakhs and imprisonment for a period from one year to three years for the violation of the relevant Section of the UGC Act, making the offences cognizable and non-bailable.

(c) As per the information received from the UGC, they have detected 18 such fake universities [list enclosed in statement, (*see* below)] but they do not have estimated numbers of persons cheated by these universities.

Statement

Curbing the Fake Universities

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)/Jagatpuri, Delhi.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
9. D.B.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
10. Bharatiya Shiksha Parishad (U.P.) Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow, (U.P.).
11. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala.
12. Natinoal University, Nagpur.
13. United Nations Univesity, Delhi.
14. Vocational University, Delhi.
15. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura, (U.P.).
16. Maharana Prataph Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, (U.P.).
17. Rajya Arabic University, Nagpur.
18. Urdu University, Motia Park, Bhopal.

गुजरात में किलों का रख-रखाव

2277. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और गुजरात सरकार के आपसी सहयोग के जिन पुराने किलों का रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) विदिशा और राजगढ़ जिलों में प्राचीन किलों के अनुरक्षण तथा जीर्णोद्धार के लिए क्रियान्वित की गई समयबद्ध योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त जिलों में इस योजना में शामिल किए जा रहे ऐसे जिलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से इन जिलों में विभिन्न सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सहायता और अनुमति मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और गुजरात सरकार के आपसी सहयोग द्वारा पुराने किलों को सम्पोषित नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा और राजगढ़ जिलों में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के संरक्षण में कोई किले नहीं है।

(ग) इस संबंध में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Universities not following Academic Schedule

2278. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four years back UGC wrote a letter to Universities in the country asking whether they were following the academic schedule;